برعاية معالى وزير التربية والتعليم
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الصف الاول الثانوى
Unit 8

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Unit (8) Robots

The robot	الانسان الألى	a translation	ترجمة
navigate	يبحر / يحدد الاتجاهات	an app	تطبيق الكترونى
vehicle	مركبة / سيارة	a quiz (quizzes)	مسابقة معلومات
familiar	مألوف	a chat	دردشة ودية
invention	اختراع	feedback	رد فعل / تغذية راجعة
GPS	نظام تحديد المواقع العالمى	learning online	التعلم الالكترونى
hybrid car	سيارة هجين	summary	ملخص
click	ينقر / نقرة (ضغطة)	documentary	وثيقة / موثق
button	زر (فى ملابس أو لوحة)	texts	نصوص
a tablet	كمبيوتر لوحى	human being	أنسان / بشر
transport	المواصلات / ينقل	make notes	يعمل ملاحظات
stress	توتر / ضغط	foreign languages	لغات أجنبية
philosopher	فيلسوف	a thing of the past	شئ من الماضى
printing press	الصحافة المطبوعة	programme	برنامج / يبرمج
technological device	جهاز تقنى	feel sure	يشعر بتأكد
memory	ذاكرة	most cars	معظم السيارات
school work	عمل مدرسى	benefit	فائدة / يستفيد
school project	مشروع دراسى	whether	سواء / اذا
air coditioning	تكييف هواء	luxury	ترف / فخامة
comments	تعليقات	exactly	بالضبط
really useful	مفيد حقاً	Not exactly	ليس بالضبط
need to	فى حاجة الى	brainstorm	عصف ذهنى
even if	حتى لو	guess / imagine	يخمن / يتخيل
for example	على سبيل المثال	fortunately	لحسن الحظ
consequences	نتائج / عواقب	electricity	كهرباء
global	عالمى	engine	محرك / موتور
positioning system	نظام تحديد المواقع	long distances	مسافات طويلة
abroad	فى الخارج	shops / companies	محلات / شركات
machine	آلة	shopping list	قائمة تسوق
cleaning	التنظيف	communication	اتصال / تواصل
admit / argue	يعترف / يجادل	somewhere	مكاناً ما
software	برامج كمبيوتر	What type	ما نوع ... ؟

smartphone	تليفون زكى	directions	اتجاهات
cost	يُكلف / تكلفة	mean / petrol	يقصد - يعنى / بنزين
positive	ايجابى	personal details	تفاصيل شخصية

Definitions

invention **اختراع**	something that has been designed or made for the first time شيء تم تصميمه أو صنعه لأول مرة
click (v) **ينقر**	to emit or make a slight, sharp sound, or series of such sounds, as by the cocking of a pistol يصدر أو يحدث صوت حاد و طفيف أو سلسلة من هذه الأصوات ، كما هو الحال مع تصويب (زند) مسدس
familiar **مألوف**	commonly or generally known or seen معروف أو مرئي بشكل عام أو شائع
navigate **يُبْحِر ، يسترشد بخريطة ليعرف الطريق**	to find the right direction to travel by using maps or other equipment يجد الاتجاه الصحيح للسفر باستخدام الخرائط أو غيرها من المعدات
vehicle **عَرَبة / مَركَبة**	something such as a car or bus that takes people from one place to another شيء مثل سيارة أو أتوبيس ينقل الناس من مكان إلى أخر
GPS **جي بي إس**	abbreviation for global positioning system: a system that uses satellites (= devices that move around the earth) to show the position of a person or thing anywhere in the world اختصار لنظام تحديد المواقع العالمي: نظام يستخدم الأقمار الصناعية (الأجهزة التي تتحرك حول الأرض) لتوضيح مكان شخص أو شيء في أي مكان في العالم
hybrid vehicle **مركبة هجينة**	vehicles use both petrol and electricity to drive the engine مركبات تستخدم كلا من البنزين والكهرباء لتسيير المحرك
translation **ترجمة**	something that has been changed from one language to another, or the act of doing this شيء تم تغييره من لغة إلى أخرى، أو فعل القيام بذلك
app **تطبيق**	short form of application الشكل المختصر لكلمة تطبيق
quiz **امتحان موجز**	a short test on a subject at school اِخْتِبار قَصير على مادة دراسية في مدرسة
to chat **يدردش**	to talk to someone in a friendly informal way: تتحدث مع شخص بطريقة ودية غير رسمية

feedback ردود الفعل	information or statements of opinion about something, such as a new product, that can tell you if it is successful or liked معلومات أو بيانات رأي حول شيء ما ، مثل منتج جديد ، والتي تستطيع إخبارك عما إذا كان ناجحًا أو محبوبًا information about how well or badly you did something معلومات عن كيفية أدائك للشئ بطريقة جيدة أو سيئة
anchor مِرْساة	a heavy metal object, usually shaped like a cross with curved arms, on a strong rope or chain, that is dropped from a boat into the water to prevent the boat from moving away: جسم معدني ثقيل ، يشبه عادةً صليب بأذرع منحنية ، على حبل أو سلسلة قوية والذي يتم إسقاطه من قارب في الماء لمنع القارب من التحرك بعيدًا
paddle مِجْداف	a short pole with one flat end that you use to make a small boat move through the water عمود قصير ذو طرف مستو (مسطح) تستخدمه لجعل قارب صغير يتحرك خلال الماء
rope حبل	very thick, strong string خيط قوي وسميك جدا
steer يُوَجِّه ، يَقود	to control the direction of a car, boat, etc. يتحكم في توجيه سيارة، قارب، إلخ.
cry يَبْكي	to let tears come from eyes يدع الدموع تنزل من العيون
thick سَميك	something that is thick is larger than usual between its opposite sides الشيء السميك يكون أكبر من المعتاد بين جانبيه المتقابلين
abroad خارج البلاد	beyond the bounds of a country خارج حدود البلد
consequences النتائج	a result of actions, especially if such a result is unwanted or unpleasant نتيجة أعمال خاصة إذا كانت هذه النتيجة غير مرغوب فيها أو غير سارة
brainstorm عصف ذهني، تفكير إبداعي	a sudden thought, particularly one that solves a long – standing problem فكرة مفاجئة خاصة تلك التي تحل مشكلة طويلة الأمد
pirate قرصان	a criminal who plunders at sea, commonly attacking merchant vessels مجرم يسلب (ينهب) في البحر وبصفة عامة يهاجم السفن التجارية
benefit فائدة ، منفعة	an advantage, help or aid from something ميزة أو مساعدة أو معونة من شيء

Prepositions, Idioms & Expressions.

find out	يكتشف	drive the engine	يشغل المحرك
go out	يخرج	Be controlled by	يتم التحكم فيه بواسطة
get around	يتنقل / يسافر	write down	يدون / يسجل بالكتابة
concentrate on	يركز على	Be programmed to	مبرمج على
find information about	يجد معلومات عن	Be interested in	مهتم بـ
find information for	يجد معلومات لـ	riding on a bicycle	يركب على دراجة

careful about	حريص بشأن	turn on / off	يفتح / يقفل
go long distances	يسافر لمسافات طويلة	In conclusion	ونتيجة لذلك
travel a long way	يسافر مسافة طويلة	in the 20th century	فى القرن العشرين
do a lot more things	يفعل أشياء أكثر بكثير	in just five minutes	خلال خمس دقائق فقط
give opinion about	يعبر عن رأيه فى	On the one hand	من ناحية
need help with	يحتاج مساعدة بشأن	On the other hand	من الناحية الأخرى
familiar with	مألوف لدى	There's a danger with	هناك خطر بشأن
communicate with	يتواصل مع	from one place to another	من مكان لآخر

Collocations

put … together	يضع … معاً	get information	يحصل على معلومات
have an effect on	له تأثير على	collect information	يجمع معلومات
enjoy free time	يستمتع بوقت الفراغ	share information	يشارك معلومات
do well / badly	يؤدى أداءاً حسناً / سيئاً	take years	يستغرق سنوات
discuss consequences	يناقش النتائج	save money	يوفر مال
cycle around	يتجول بالدراجة	find an answer	يجد إجابة
press a button	يضغط زر	leave a comment	يترك تعليق
offer advantages	يقدم مميزات	go / get online	يدخل على النت
get somewhere	يصل لمكان ما	cause problems	يسبب مشاكل
get answers	يحصل على الاجابات	lead to problems	يؤدى الى مشاكل
make life easier	يجعل الحياة أسهل	relax and have fun	استرخ واستمتع

LISTENING TEXT

Ahmed: Well, the reason that we have the internet is so that people in different countries can talk to each other very easily and get answers to their questions very quickly. Although we need this fast and easy communication, it can lead to problems if people spend too much time talking online and don't work or study enough. I wouldn't say that the internet has caused a lot of problems, but I think it has caused some.

Mustafa: The problem with the internet is that it makes people feel like they aren't good enough. If you go online, you see all these photos of beautiful people on luxury holidays and you think 'Why isn't my life like that?' This makes some people really unhappy. Perhaps we should all concentrate on our own lives and our own friends and not use the internet anymore.

Amal: Technology is so useful when you're learning something, Hana! You can find the information you need really quickly. If you don't understand a word when you're reading a text, you can find the translation for it.

Hana: You're right, Amal, but does that really help you to learn? I think that if you learn something, you remember it and you can use it when you're talking or writing. Technology can't help you remember things or write texts.
Amal: Well, not exactly, but if you use a language app, for example, you can do quizzes about new words to help you remember them. And there are apps that give you feedback on your writing so you can do it better next time.
Hana: I understand what you're saying. That's just not the way I learn. I prefer using a pen and paper and making notes in my notebook. I don't need a smartphone.
Amal: That's OK. Everyone's different. For me, the best thing about using technology to learn is that you can chat to people from all over the world online. That's really nice when you're doing your homework on your own. If you have questions, they'll help you.

Reading

What is the best invention that we have today and why is it so great?

The internet is the best **invention** that we have today. You can find information about anything you're **interested** in. It's really useful if you need to **find out** something for a school **project**, for example. I'd never be able to do my homework **without** it! The internet also **makes** life easier in your **free time**. You can buy anything you want **online** with a **click** of a **button**. You can also **communicate** with your friends easily, **even if** they live **abroad** .

GPS (**Global Positioning System**) is the best invention. GPS helps you to **navigate** your journey from one place to another. You can use it when you visit a town that you aren't **familiar with**. In the past, people needed **maps** to **get around**, but GPS is more useful because it just tells you what to do. If you don't know how to **get somewhere**, the **technology** will tell you **exactly** where to go.

Most cars, buses and other vehicles need petrol, but **petrol** is becoming more expensive. What would we do if we didn't have petrol? **Fortunately**, we now have **hybrid vehicles**. Hybrid vehicles use both petrol and **electricity** to drive the engine. For this reason, the vehicle uses a lot less petrol. There are also cars that are only electric. At the moment, they cannot go long **distances**, although they are useful to travel short distances, like to school or to the shops.

I have chosen the **robot** as the best invention. A robot is a **machine** that is **controlled by** a computer. Robots can do some of the things that people can do, like cleaning or **putting parts together** in a car factory. We have had robots for a long time, but today robots can **do a lot more things** than robots could do in the past. In my opinion, the robot is the best invention because it **makes people's lives easier** and it helps companies to **save money** when they make things like cars.

I like technology a lot and **I use it** every day. It helps me find information for my school work and I can buy things easily online. But technology isn't always a good thing. It can lead to a lot of stress and it can stop people enjoying their free time.

I don't know what I would do **without technology**! It **makes life easier and** you can do things so much faster. And how would we travel without technology? You can travel from Cairo to **London in** just five hours in a plane!

Language Notes

- In the end, ... - In the end, he found his kidnapped son.
- At the end of + مفعول .... - At the end of the film, he found his son.
- By the end of + مفعول .... - By the end of the day, they had painted the flat.

- **Discovering** that he was a theif, I told the police at once.
  = **When I discovered** that .... يمكن ربط جملتين باستخدام v-ing

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- prefer + v-ing ... يفضل بصفة عامة - I prefer **reading** detective stories.
- prefer + to + inf. ... يفضل لمرة واحدة - I prefer **to read** a comic story **now**.

- Wherever فى أى مكان / اينما - Watch him **wherever** he goes.
- Whenever فى أى وقت / حيثما - Call me **whenever** you need help.
- Whoever أى شخص/ مهما يكن - Say I'm busy **whoever** ask to meet me.
- Whatever أى شئ / اياً كان - I'll eat **whatever** you cook.
- Whichever أى شئ / ايهما - I'll buy one of the two; **whichever** you choose.

- The + صفة مقارنة ...., the + صفة مقارنة .... كلما .... كلما
  - **The earlier** you start **the better**.

- much / a lot / far + صفة مقارنة .... بكثير - There will be **a lot less** petrol.
- a little / a bit / slightly + صفة مقارنة ... بقليل - He's **a little taller** than me.

- **hundred thousand million billion** - لا تُجمع طالما سبقها رقم مفرد أو جمع
  - Two **thousand** years ago, there was a big flood in this area.
  - **Thousands** of people refused the new tax. - ولكن لاحظ الجمع بدون اسم قبلها:

- everyday صفة تسبق اسم - This is my **everyday** routine.
- every day ظرف يأتى فى آخر الجملة - I go to work on the bus **every day**.

- even if + تناقض - I'll come with you **even if** I'm busy.

- ready for + v-ing / noun ... جاهز لـ - We are **ready for leaving** the school.
- ready to + inf. ... مستعد لـ - We are **ready to join** the competition.

- help + inf. = help to + inf. ..... - Help me **(to) carry** this box.
- help ..... with + اسم (نشاط) - I'll **help** you **with** the washing up.

• help ..... in + اسم (مجال) - This **helps in** tourism industry.

• thanks for ... شكراً على - **Thanks for** your help. You're very kind. • thanks to. ... بفضل / بسبب - **Thanks to** technology, our lise is better.

- لاحظ : الصفات المنتهية بـ ed تصف المفعول بينما الصفات المنتهية بـ ing تصف الفاعل.

Choose the correct answer:

1- The ....of writing coincides in some areas with the early beginnings of the Bronze Age.
a) invention b) discovery c) foundation d) invasion

2- I must have had a ......I couldn't remember my own telephone number for a moment.
a) prediction b) brainstorm c) reward d) prize

3- Companies need more............. from the consumer in order to improve our goods.
a) feedback b) question c) request d) inquiry

4- One of the ....of travelling by train is being able to read as you have a lot of time.
a) downsides b) banes c) advantages d) problems

5- Their ship lay at ....two miles off the rocky coast.
a) charge b) branch c) bunch d) anchor

6- The roof of the temple was held up by a row of ....stone columns.
a) little b) thin c) weak d) thick

7- It's nice to see a ....face - I was afraid I wouldn't know anyone here.
a) regular b) familiar c) similar d) general

8- Birds ....by the stars and by the lie of the land.
a) navigate b) sail c) ride d) drive

9- Some smugglers hide the whole transportation ....that used to bring the items into an area.
a) vehicle b) article c) way d) wheel

10- Last week I mentioned that in 1900, a racing version .... vehicle, complete with the designer at the wheel, won the Semmering hill climb.
a) completed b) mule c) hybrid d) compound

11- His .... is often inaccurate, and so I retranslate these entries where necessary.
a) placement b) translation c) accommodation d) extraction

12- I hadn't seen him for years and we had a long .... about old times.
a) saying b) dialogue c) cheat d) chat

13- In this paper, ... technology is applied to navigation of a snake-like robot.
a) GPS b) GSP c) GRS d) GPR

14- Television was .... in the 1920s.
a) made b) invented c) found d) discovered

15- Once you get the invitation via e-mail, you simply .... on a web link to activate the account.
a) stick b) impress c) click d) kick

16- We sailed into the bay and dropped ....in five fathoms of water.
a) anchor b) drogue c) fastener d) button

17- When life gives you a hundred reasons to .... show life that you have a thousand reasons to smile.
a) please b) laugh c) cry d) praise

18- He held on to the .... and slipped down the cliff slowly.
a) link b) rope c) connect d) line

19- He managed to .... the discussion away from the subject of money.
a)reach b) link c) aim d) steer

20- Then, by a very unlucky chance, we were seen and chased by two .... ships.
a) pirate b) thief c) forger d) burglar

21- The children were lucky to .... the fire which destroyed their home.
a) keep b) revive c) move d) survive

22- After he was .... he managed to stagger to the phone and call for help.
a) attached b) stormed c) attacked d) attracted

23- An earthquake ....the capital, causing panic among the population.
a) hit b) knocked c) shot d) blew

24- It is better to .... for justice than to rail at the ill.
a) exchange b) fight c) play d) laugh

25- Police .... on them as they fled into the embassy compound.
a) admired b) hired c) fired d) desired

26- The old ....loves to spin yarns about his life at sea.
a) vet b) sailor c) pilot d) teacher

27- The synonym of the word click is …………………………….
a) throw b) tick c) kick d) break

28- The street was familiar to me. The antonym of the word familiar is …………………………….
a) usual b) simple c) unfamiliar d) recognizable

29- With the chart, we're navigating by the stars. The synonym of the word navigate is………….
a) inverse b) indirect c) restore d) direct

30- Ten teams from around Egypt competed in the quiz. The synonym of the word quiz is…………
a) test b) support c) help d) reply

31- The antonym of the word disadvantages is …………………..
a) drawbacks b) demerits c) advantages d) problems

32- We chatted with each other everyday on the phone. The synonym of the word chat is………..
a) quiet b) talk c) cheat d) mute

33- They had brainstormed new ideas. The antonym of brainstorm is ……………………..
a) neglect b) analyze c) conceive d) create

34- I like reading (inline – online – outline – offline) posts about the advantages of new technology on different websites.

35- I read an essay about the advantages and disadvantages of (making – doing – meeting – having) technology in the house.

36- We had a fruitful discussion **(on – in – at – for)** how technology can improve learning.

37- He later realized the **(sequences – consequences – squads – squires)** of his bad deeds.

38- People have different views **(related – relating – relation – relationship)** to technology.

39- The internet is the most useful invention if you need help **(at – about – for – with)** your school work.

40- Hybrid vehicles use **(either – neither – each – both)** petrol and electricity to drive the engine.

41- You can find information about anything you're **(interested – fond – excited – interesting)** in.

42- I **(had – would – did – could)** never be able to do my homework without the internet.

43- By just a few **(clocks – clicks – cloaks – clauses)** on the mouse you can buy what you want.

44- To operate this machine just press this **(desk – button – parton – bitty)**.

45- We can also **(contact – communicate – connect – touch)** with your friends easily through the internet .

46- GPS stands for Global **(Positioning – Positioned – Positional – positions)** System.

47- The Chinese were the first to **(do – make – invite – give)** the invention of papyrus .

48- What qualities shoud you have to **(make – be – do – invent)** a good inventor?

49- GPS helps you to **(navigate – investigate – magistrate – state)** your journey from one place to another.

50- You can go from place to **(other – another – others – either)** places easily by using GPS.

51- When he moved to his new neighborhood , he wasn't **(famous – known – familiar – shown)** with this area.

52- Some tourists use maps in Cairo to get **(in – round – around – random)**.

53- GPS can just **(tell – say – mention – expect)** you what to do.

54- A………………..is the clear (and often sudden) understanding of a complex situation.

a) brain back b) brain dead c) brain dump d) brainstorm

55- A…………car is that car which has both a petrol or diesel engine and an electric motor.

a) hybrid b) mule c) mixed d) compound

56- A/ An ………………………..is a slight, sharp sound.

a) throw b) kick c) tick d) break

57- A/ An ………………………..is the creation of a new device or process resulting from study and experimentation.

a) invention b) discovery c) foundation d) invasion

58- To…………………is to travel on water propelled by wind or by other means.

a) pass b) navigate c) ride d) tour

59- ……………means something that makes one person or thing more likely to succeed than others.

a) Disadvantage b) Merit c) Drawback d) Advantage

60- To ……………………….is to make a short sound like the sound when you press a switch.

a) Click b) Press c) Stick d) Kick

61- The ………………………is a global positioning system: a system for finding exactly where you are anywhere in the world using satellites .

a) GRS b) GSP c) GPS d) GPR

62- To…………………….. is to say something during a conversation, but not discuss it much or give many details.

a) remember b) emit c) mention d) remind

63- …………………………is something that makes someone or something less effective, successful, or attractive.

a) Pros b) Advantage c) Merit d) Disadvantage

64- …………….. is well known to you, or easily recognized by you.

a) Uncommon b) Familiar c) Irregular d) Unordinary

Grammar IF Conditionals الجمل الشرطية

Zero conditional الحالة الشرطية الصفرية

If + present simple → present simple

If + مضارع بسيط → مضارع بسيط

It is used:

- to describe actions which are usually true. - تستخدم لوصف أفعال تكون حقيقية عادة.

- If I feel hot, I take a bath.
- If she is tired, she goes to bed early.
- If Adel doesn't have money, he borrows from me.
- to describe actions which are always true, as with the laws of nature, physics, astronomy, etc……

تستخدم لوصف أفعال حقيقية دائما. (مثل قوانين الطبيعة و الفيزياء و الفلك ...)

- If metals are heated, they expand.
- If plants aren't watered, they fade.

2) First Conditional: **الحـــــالـــــة الأولــــــي**

If .... present simple .... ,.... will / can / may / must / should + infinitive.....

- تستخدم الحالة الأولـــــــي للتعبير عن شرط محتمـــــل حدوثه في المضارع أو المستقبل (تنبؤ - وعد - تهديد)

- If she studies well, she'll get a place at Oxford. **(prediction)**
- If you cook dinner tonight, I will do the dishes. **(promise)**
- If you do that one more time, I won't let you go to the party tomorrow night! **(warning)**

- يمكن أن تستخدم المضارع التام بدلا من المضارع البسيط في الحالة الأولى

- If you **have finished** your meal, I'll clear away the plates.

- يمكن أن يكون جواب الشرط في الحالة الأولى جملة أمريـــة أو طلب مهذب

- If you see Majed, tell him to call me.- If the child **cries**, **don't give** him any money.
- If you have money , could you lend me some, please?

First vs. Zero Conditional

The first conditional describes a **particular** situation, whereas the zero conditional describes what happens **in general**.

- تستخدم الحالة الأولى مع المواقف المحددة أما الحالة الأولى فتستخدم لوصف ما يحدث بشكل عــــــام

- If plants don't get water, they die. (We talk about plants in general)
- If you don't water **these** plants, they will die. (We predict what will happen to certain plants)
- If I feel ill, I see a doctor. (This is what I usually do)
- If I feel ill **today**, I will see a doctor. (This is what may happen only today)
- If you sit in the sun, you get burned
  (**Here**: We are talking about every time a person sits in the sun)

But: - If you sit in the sun, you'll get burned.
(**Here**: I'm talking about what will happen today, another day might be different)

3) Second Conditional: الحالــــــة الثانيــــة

If .... past simple......., would / might / could + pp.........

- تستخدم الحالة الثانيــــة للتعبير عن شرط مستبعد أو مستحيل حدوثه في المضارع أو المستقبل (الشرط مناقــــض للواقع)

- If I **won** a million pounds, I **would stop** teaching. (**improbable** غير محتمل)
- If I **had** wings, I **would fly**. (I don't have wings and I won't fly)
- If he were taller, he'd be good at basketball. (**We do not believe that he will be taller.**)

- تستخدم الحالة الثانيــــة لإعطاء النصائح

- **If** I **were** you, I'**d read** this useful book.

First vs. Second Conditional

- تستخدم الحالة الأولى مع المواقف المحتملة / المتوقعة الحدوث أما الحالة الثانية فتستخدم لوصف المواقف المناقضة للواقع

- **In winter**: If it rain tomorrow, I will not go to work. (حالة أولى : الحدث محتمل)
- **In summer**: If it rained tomorrow, I would not go to work. (حالة ثانية : الحدث مستبعد)
- If she **studies** harder, she'**ll pass** the exam
  (**I think it's possible she will study harder and so she'll pass**)
- If she **studied** harder, she **would pass** the exam
  (**I think that she won't study harder, or it's very unlikely, and so she won't pass**)

Zero vs. Second Conditional

- تستخدم الحالة الصفريــــة للتعبير عن الواقع أما الحالة الثانيــــة فتعبر عن عكس الواقع. (عكــــس الحقيقــــــة خيـــــــــــال = حالــــة ثانيـــــــة)

- If you boil an egg, it becomes solid. فرض واقعـــــي
- If I were a bird, I would fly. فرض خيالـــــي
- If you heat ice, it melts. فرض واقعـــــي
- Without air, living things would die. فرض خيالـــــي

✍ *Choose the correct answer :*

1- If metals are cooled, they ……………………

a) will contract b) contracted c) would contract d) contract

2- If it …………………… streets get wet.

a) rains b) rain c) will rain d) rained

3- Water …………………… if it is heated.

a) will vaporize b) vaporizes c) might vaporize d) would vaporize

4- If I'm late for work, I …………………… a taxi.

a) would take b) took c) take d) would have taken

5- If I throw a ball upwards, it ....back down.

a) falls b) fall c) would fall d) will fall

6- Water ....into ice if the temperature falls below 0°C.

a) will turn b) may turn c) turns d) would turn

7- When it rains and you don’t have an umbrella, you ....wet.

a) get b) will get c) would get d) got

8- If you mix yellow and blue, you ……….……….. green.

a) got b) will get c) would get d) get

9- If plants get no water, they ....

a) will die b) die c) would die d) may die

10- Wood ....if it is put on water.

a) floats b) will float c) would float d) would have floated

11- If he needs a camera, he …………………… borrow mine.

a) can b) might c) would have d) would

12- If I see him, I …………………… him a lift.

a) give b) will give c) would give d) would have given

13- I’m going into the country tomorrow if it …………………… fine.

a) will be b) were c) is d) had been

14- If dinner is not ready, I …………………… without it.

a) go b) would have gone c) would go d) will go

15- I …………………… very angry if he makes any more mistakes.

a) would be b) will be c) would have been d) might be

16- If you …………………… come to my party, I’ll be angry.

a) don’t b) didn’t c) won’t d) hadn’t

17- If you …………………… what I say, ask your mother.

a) won’t believe b) hadn’t believed c) didn’t believe d) don’t believe

18- If you …………………… know the meaning of a word, you may use a dictionary.

a) didn’t b) won’t c) don’t d) hadn’t

19- She won’t open the door unless she …………………… who it is.

a) knew b) knows c) will know d) had known

20- What will happen if you …………………… petrol in your car?

a) didn't have b) hadn't had c) don't have d) doesn't have

21- If you have a holiday, where .... you spend it?

a) could b) would c) will d) did

22- If people ....enough food, they become ill.

a) won't get b) hadn’t got c) didn’t get d) don’t get

23- If you need help, ... and see me.

a) come b) would come c) will come d) can come

24- Where will you go if you .... a cheap holiday?

a) will want b) wanted c) want d) had wanted

25- If he .... the fine, he will go to prison.

a) didn't pay b) doesn't pay c) won't pay d) hadn't paid

26- They .... able to plant the vegetables if it rains next weekend.

a) wouldn't be b) couldn't c) weren't d) won't be

27- If we won the match, we ……………………… glad.

a) would be b) will be c) would have been d) can be

28- If I …………………… a big prize in a lottery, I’d give up my job.

a) win b) won c) had won d) can win

29- If I were you, I …………………… come early.

a) will b) shall c) would d) may

30- If this house …………………….. down, many people would be killed.

a) falls b) was falling c) had fallen d) fell

31- If I ……………………… a fish, I’d swim.

a) will be b) had been c) were d) am

32- If I had no money, I ……………………… some from you.

a) would borrow b) will borrow c) may borrow d) would have borrowed

33- ……………………… a lot better if he shaved more often?

a) Will he look b) Would he have looked c) Did he look d) Would he look

34- Were I to work hard, I ……………………… succeed.

a) will b) may c) would d) would have

35- What ……………………… if you lost all your money?

a) will you do b) would you have done c) can you do d) would you do

36- If Ramy ....speak good French, he wouldn’t move to Paris.

a) didn't b) doesn't c) won't d) hadn't

37- If you weren’t so stubborn, we ....so many arguments!

a) can have b) will have c) would have d) would have had

38- If we .... so tired, we would go out.

a) haven't b) didn't c) weren’t d) hadn't

39- If she didn't understand the problem, she .... a solution to it.

a) wouldn’t have found b) won't find c) may not find d) wouldn't find

40- What would you do if you .... the lottery?

a) have won b) won c) win d) had won

41- .... the colour of your hair if I asked you to do so?

a) Would you change b) Will you change

c) Can you change d) Would you have changed

42- …………………… your help, he wouldn't get the job.

a) If b) Without c) Unless d) Should

43- …………………… to bed early, he wouldn't feel sleepy in the morning.

a) Were he to go b) If he goes c) Unless he goes d) If he had gone

44- ....the sun disappearance, there would be no life on Earth.

a) If b) Unless c) In case of d) Without

45- If you ……………….. the time of his arrival, please tell me.

a) knew b) know c) had known d) will know

46- If you stand on the table, it …………………. .

a) will collapse b) would collapse c) would have collapsed d) has collapsed

47- He can borrow the money ………………..….. he pays it back tomorrow .

a) provided b) unless c) in case of d) without

48- He won't join the university ………………..… he passes the exam.

a) unless b) but for c) in case of d) provided that

49- If you go out, please ……………… me some cookies.

a) get b) will get c) would get d) would have got

50- Take this medicine with you .... you feel tired.

a) if it b) unless c) in case d) without

51- You .... get there in time unless you hurry.

a) won't b) couldn't c) wouldn't have d) can

52- If you hear any news, ... you let me know immediately?

a) would b) should c) can d) might

53- If he .... late, we will go without him.

a) was b) were c) is d) can be

54- He won't catch the train if he .... soon.

a) didn't pack b) will not pack c) doesn't pack d) hadn't packed

55- If I had to add two long numbers together in my head, it …….. me two or three minutes.

a) takes b) will take c) would take d) can take

56- If I …………….. the numbers on papers, it is easier to add them.

a) see b) will see c) would see d) had seen

57- If I remember Ali's address, I …………… and tell you.

a) phone b) will phone c) would phone d) could phone

58- I'll help you with your homework if you ………………… it difficult.

a) find b) will find c) found d) had found

59- If you don't hear a person's question, ……………….. them to repeat it.

a) will ask b) would ask c) can ask d) ask

Chapter 8

Treasure Island

We prepared our weapons and the captain told us what to do.

"Doctor, you stay by the door. Hunter, stay at the east of the fort. Joyce can stand at the west. Gray and Trelawney will stay at the north. If the pirates get inside the north of the fort, we're in trouble."

After an hour, Joyce said that he saw someone coming. We all looked and listened, and we got our weapons ready. Suddenly, Joyce fired his gun. Then, we heard guns firing at us from all sides of the fort. There was a lot of noise and smoke, but nobody was hurt. Then everything went quiet again.

"Did you hit anyone?" the captain asked Joyce.

"I don't think so," he replied.

"How many people fired on your side, Doctor?" asked Captain Smollett.

"There were three," he replied.

"How many on your side, Trelawney?"

Trelawney and Gray were not sure. They thought seven, eight or nine. There was only one shot fired from the east and west. So, we knew that the pirates wanted to attack mostly from the north. But Captain Smollett told us to stay where we were.

We didn't have much time to talk. A group of pirates ran from the trees towards the north of the fort, and their guns started firing again.

Some of the pirates tried to climb the fence, but Joyce shot two of them and one ran back to the trees. However, four were now inside the fences and seven more continued to fire at us from the trees.

Our men fired at the four pirates, but did not hit them. They were now running up the hill to the fort, and one of them climbed up and took Hunter's gun. Another ran in through the door, where the doctor killed him.

Captain Smollett then told us to go to the other side of the fort. I ran there quickly, and suddenly found one of the pirates, Anderson, in front of me. He was going to attack me with his sword, but Gray saw him and killed him before I was hurt. At the same time, the pirates inside the fences were killed by our guns.

I was safe, but others were not. Poor Joyce and Hunter were dead and Captain Smollett was hurt.

"Have the pirates gone?" asked Captain Smollett weakly.

"Some of them have gone," said Doctor Livesy, "but five of them will never walk again."

"That's good," said Captain Smollett. "There are fewer pirates for us to fight. I know that we can win."

The pirates did not return that day, so we had time to eat and look after the people who were hurt. Doctor Livesy said that Captain Smollett would get better, but he should not walk or even talk if he didn't need to.

In the early afternoon, Doctor Livesy took his hat and a gun, then he put the map in his pocket and left the fort.

"What is he doing?" asked Gray when we saw him walk into the trees. "Is he crazy?"

"The doctor has a plan," I said. "I think he's going to visit Ben Gun."

That afternoon, I thought about where the doctor was. I remembered how good it felt to walk through the trees and on the beach. It was much nicer than staying inside the hot fort.

I decided to take some biscuits and a gun. I wanted to go down to the rocks where Ben Gun said there was a boat. When nobody was looking, I quietly left the fort.

I walked quickly towards the east of the island. It was now late afternoon but the sun was still high. As I went nearer to the coast, the wind became stronger and it wasn't as hot. Soon I could see the big waves of the blue sea and then I walked down the beach, feeling happy.

At the end of the beach I climbed a hill. I could see the Hispaniola, with the pirate flag flying in the wind. And I could see Silver in one of the small boats, talking to his men. I could not hear what they said, although I could hear the cry of the parrot, Captain Flint.

The sun was going down and soon there was a mist. I knew that I needed to be quick and find the boat that evening. It took me a long time to walk to the white rock where Ben Gun said his boat was. It was nearly dark when I finally found it inside a tent made of animal skins. It was badly made from old wood and it was very small, although I thought that it would be very fast on water.

Now I had my own plan. I thought that I could go the Hispaniola in the night and cut the rope to the anchor. So, I ate my biscuits while I waited for it to become dark.

When I stood up later, there was mist everywhere. I picked up the boat and carried it to the beach. In the darkness, I could just see a fire where the pirates were sleeping in the trees, and another distant light from the Hispaniola. I put the small boat into the water, and began my journey to the ship.

I found that the boat was very difficult to steer, but the wind helped me to get to the Hispaniola. Soon, I was next to the big ship and I began cutting the thick anchor rope. I could now hear some of the pirates talking on the ship. One of the men was called Hands, but I did not know the other man. They both seemed angry.

The rope finally broke, and I moved away from the ship. As I was leaving, I saw a light in one of the windows where the sailors were talking. I don’t know why, but I decided to look into the window. I saw that Hands and the other pirate were fighting each other.

I sat down in the boat, but I realised that the wind was taking me quickly out to sea. Now it no longer had the anchor rope, the wind was moving the Hispaniola, too! The wind took my boat into large waves. I closed my eyes and waited for a terrible end, dreaming of my home and the Admiral Benbow.

The next thing I knew, it was light and I found myself in the boat on the south-west end of Treasure Island. The sun was up, but I couldn’t see it because of the high cliffs on this side of the island. There were big waves hitting the rocks below, and it would be impossible for me to take the boat to the shore.

I remembered that on the map, there was a place called Cape of Woods. This was a place of tall trees and it also had a beach. I would try to get there. The boat sailed well, but when I tried to steer it, the boat hit the waves and I was soon completely wet. I realised, however, that if I lay down in the boat, it found its way through the waves on its own. I used a paddle to steer the boat a little, and it moved very slowly towards the Cape of Woods.

Questions and answers:

1. Captain Smollett was a good captain. Do you agree ?Why/Why not ?
Yes, because he made good decisions in the fight with the pirates.

2. What do you think was the weakest side in the fort?
- **The north was the weakest** so Captain Smollett asked two men to attack it.

4. "I know that we can win after the fight" What did the speake mean?
Captain Smollett meant that there were fewer pirates now because some of them died in the fight.

5. What was Jim's plan when he saw the little boat ? was his plan successful till the end?
- He planned to cut the rope of the anchor to make the ship float away. This plan was a success until his boat was carried in the waves.

6. Jim was brave. Explain.
- He left the fort alone and went to the ship to cut the rope of the anchor.

7. Was Jim right to cut the rope on the Hispaniola? Why/Why not?
He wasn't right as the wind led his boat large waves and he waited to die

8. Why did Jim expect a "terrible end" ?
- He thought that his boat was going to sink.

9. Jim was lucky.Why do you think that?
- As he didn't die when he couldn't control the boat.

Test Based On Unit (8)

Choose Two correct answer from the FIVE options given:

1. He drove so fast that I really felt my life was in danger. The antonyms of danger are ……….
   a) safety b) hazard c) security d) threat e) risk
2. I asked her what the time was but she didn't respond. The closest meanings to respond are ……….
   a) ask b) reply c) request d) question e) answer

Choose the correct answer:

1- I think the tablet is a very important (tool – appliance – invent – device).

2- Do you think the ------------- cars will solve the problem of petrol shortage .
a- race b– hybrid c– fast d– petrol-powered

3- The ------------------ helps me to download my favourite singer's songs
a- internet b– radio c– vehicle d–GPS

4- The teacher read us a ……………. about Gulliver's travels in arabic.
a- transplant b– transfusion c– translation d– transmit

5- If you …………………….. come to my party, I'll be angry.
a) don't b) didn't c) won't d) hadn't

6- If you …………know the meaning of a word, you may use a dictionary.
a) didn't b) won't c) don't d) hadn't

7- She won't open the door unless she ………………… who it is.
a) knew b) knows c) will know d) had known

8- What will happen if you …………………… petrol in your car?
a) didn't have b) hadn't had c) don't have d) doesn't have

9- If you have a holiday, where .... you spend it?
a) could b) would c) will d) did

10- When you change words into another language, then you are (transplanting – translating – transporting – transforming).

11- Language (apes – ups – apps – abs) are useful because they can help us to remember words.

12- You should (prove – proof – improve – approve) your language to get this job.

13- I love travelling and (inventing – exposing – discovering – looking) new cultures and meeting new people.

14- When you travel (aboard – broad – board – abroad) you should learn foreign languages well.

Read the following passage, then choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

Which job do you want to do when you leave school ? 150 years ago, there were not many choices. Some people took academic jobs such as becoming a lawyer or an accountant. Others took jobs that needed vocational skills, such as being a farmer. Today, however, there are hundreds of new kinds of jobs which we did not have just ten years ago. This is good news for young people today because there are many new and exciting jobs that they can do.

An example is computer programming for mobile phone companies. Mobile phones are developing every year, and the phone companies need people to help to develop them even more. Another new job is something called library science. This is knowing how to understand information on the internet. This is very important for business which have a lot of information about their customers and want to know how to use it, so they can sell them things. So, there are a lot of opportunities for work in the future, but they may not be the jobs that you have heard of before.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

17- The best title for this passage is ……………
ⓓ Ever-changing jobs ⓐ Vocational jobs ⓑ Academic jobs ⓒ Unwanted jobs

18- Which of the following sentences is CORRECT ?
ⓐ Jobs today are similar to those in the past. ⓑ Jobs in the future will be more traditional.
ⓒ Jobs in the past were only vocational. ⓓ Jobs in the future will be different from those in these days.

19- The main idea of the passage is that jobs in the future ……………
ⓐ might not exist today ⓑ will be vocational jobs
ⓒ will be the same as 10 years ago ⓓ will be the same as 150 years ago

20- Which of the following jobs couldn't people do 150 years ago ?
ⓐ Academic jobs ⓑ Computer programming ⓒ Vocational jobs ⓓ Farming

21- According to the passage, 'customers' are people who ……………
ⓓ buy ⓒ analyse ⓑ manufacture ⓐ repair

22- The best sentence which summarises the passage is ……………
ⓐ academic jobs will prevail in the future.

ⓑ **Pilots and astronauts will be the most needed jobs in the future.**
ⓒ **Jobs in the future will be connected with computer and technology.**
ⓓ **Vocational jobs will not exist in the future.**

23- The writer thinks that we should ……………

ⓐ **change our jobs** ⓑ **prepare children for future jobs**
ⓒ **search for new jobs** ⓓ **refuse our recent jobs**

24- According to the passage, who can benefit well from new jobs ?

ⓓ **infants** ⓒ **retired people** ⓑ **youth** ⓐ **old people**

A) Choose the best Arabic translation :

Egypt has always been known as the "Birthplace of Civilization" because of its long and rich history.

a) لقد عُرفت مصر دائماً باسم "مهد الحضارة" بسبب تاريخها الطويل والغني.

b) طالما عُرفت مصر دائماً باسم "مهد الحضارة" بسبب تاريخها الطويل والواسع.

c) طالما عُرفت دائماً مصر باسم "مهل الحضارة" بسبب تاريخها الطويل والغني.

d) قد غرفت مصر باسم "مهد الحضارة" بسبب تاريخها الطويل والغني

Doctors have proved that those who don't smoke at all live a longer and healthier life.

a) - لقد أثبت الأطباء أن من لا يدخنون مطلقا يعيشون حياة أطول واقل صحة

b) - لقد أثبت الأطباء أن من يدخنون مطلقا يعيشون حياة أطول وأكثر صحة

c) - أثبت الأطباء أن من لا يدخنون ابدا يعيشون حياة أطول وأكثر صحة

d) - لقد أثبت الأطباء أن من لا يدخنون مطلقا يعيشون حياة أطول وأكثر صحة

تقوم المرأة المصرية بدور فعال في كل نواحي الحياة و تسهم بقدر كبير في تقدم بلادها.

a) The woman plays a vital role in all aspects of life and contributes to her country's progress.

b) The women plays a vital role in all aspects of life and contribute to her country's progress.

c) The woman play a vital rule in all aspects of life and contributed to her country's progress.

d) women play a vital rule in all aspects of life and contributed to her country's progress.

لا بد أن نحافظ علي البيئة حتى يستطيع أطفالنا أن يستمتعوا بالعالم الذي نعيش فيه.

a) We have to preserve the environment so that our children can enjoying the world we live in.

b) We have to preserve the environment so that our children can enjoy the world we live in it.

c) We have to deserve the environment so that our children can enjoy the world we live in.

d) We have to preserve the environment so that our children can enjoy the word we live in.

Write an essay of about 150 words on the following topic:

The robot

The Novel

1. Do you agree that Jim was lucky during the fight ? Why? Why not?

3. Why did Captain Smollett say, “I know that we can win after the fight" ?

3. Why do you think Dr Livesy left the fort alone?